

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

We have not much election news to give in addition to what we gave last week. We understand that the towns in Maine are not all heard from. The St. Louis Republican of the 15th ult. gives the State of Illinois to Mr. Van Buren by a majority of 533. Alabama, report says, has come in for M. Van Buren; Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, for Gen. Harrison. Harrison's majority in Kentucky is 25,873.

THE TUNE CHANGED.

It will be recollected that "opposition to the appointment of members of Congress to office" was trumpeted abroad before the election by the whig papers and stump orators as one of General Harrison's leading "principles." Gen. Harrison himself, in his letters intended for "the public eye," condemned the practice as having a dangerous tendency by increasing Executive power. Now hear what John C. Wright, one of Gen. Harrison's Committee, says. In his Gazette of the 23d ult. we find the following editorial paragraph:

REFORM.

Our friend of the *Lebanon Star*, thinks the rule which excludes members of Congress from executive appointments, "too broad for universal observance." We only suggested a general rule, which, of course, admits of exceptions. If, for instance, a department is to be filled, and men out of Congress cannot be found of equal ability and fitness, with those in, that is a case of exception from the rule, and the man in better fitted than any out, should be selected. We adhere to our notion, all other things equal, the man in Congress should be postponed to the one out. The public, however, should command the best talents, and the greatest fitness for place.

This is intended for practice. What was said to the contrary before the election, was merely profession intended "for the public eye." Have the leading whigs been led, by the success of humbuggery, to believe that the people are so gullible that such sudden changes will require no explanation? Here is a direct attempt to justify in the Harrison administration what they have so loudly condemned in the Van Buren administration. This, then, is the extent of the "reform" they have promised—log cabin professions are to be reformed to what they have called anti-republican practice.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

When we last week spoke of the speedy manifestation of the bas motives which had actuated those who had been now clamorous against the present administration, and active in bringing about a change, we scarcely expected that the whigs themselves would so soon furnish us with such strong evidence of the correctness of what we said as is contained in the following quotations.

The correspondent of the National Intelligence, (a whig paper,) writes from New York as follows:

"I am very sorry to state that an undignified and unworthy scramble for place has already commenced in this city. Men are going about getting other men to sign their names to papers requesting Gen. Harrison to give them such and such an office."

The Cincinnati Gazette contains three articles on the subject, reproving this indecent haste, while it encourages hopes in the applicants that their cases will be attended to after the inauguration. We insert below two of these articles from the Gazette.

OFFICE SEEKING.

We clip the following from the *Wheeling Gazette*, exhibiting a morbid appetite among some prominent politicians in that city for "the loaves and fishes." We regret to witness this among our political friends, but we shall, as we have heretofore done, reprove this spirit, let it show itself where it may.

"It is certainly a very bad sign to see prominent politicians, at the present question as to the Presidency is decided, setting forth their claims to a particular office. It looks a little as if they were influenced throughout the contest by a desire for a portion of the 'spoils.' This fact is particularly suggested to us by the excitement which pervades our little city in regard to the visiting patronage of the government here. If the aspirants will leave this matter to the sober thought of the President and people, they will save their credit and run no risk of being disappointed."

SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

We are glad to find the Whig press, by simultaneous movement, is reproving the indecent scramble for office, which has already commenced among a small portion of the Whig party. The general feeling of the party is correct upon this subject; the press is right; and there is only a sprinkling of Van Burenism in our ranks, which shows itself occasionally, although it receives no countenance, and is instantly rebuked.

There seems to us no reason to doubt, that Gen. Harrison, in carrying out the Jeffersonian principle, of holding it career for removing any public officer, who had used his official station to interfere with elections in the States, will have to make MANY removals. But we look to him for the exercise of a sound discretion, not only in removing from office, but in his appointments. There should be no haste. Let all things be done decently and in order. Reform, to be useful, must be moderate, well considered and appropriate.

The Gazette is mistaken that it is but a small portion of the whig party; nor is it a "sprinkling of Van Burenism." It is the soul of federal whiggery, and although it may seem but a "little sprinkling" now, it is the commencement of a storm which will be at its height after the 4th of March next, and which may not be quelled until the spoilers are driven from their places at the end of four years by a defrauded and indignant people.

Gen. Harrison's Committee man is severe upon the army of office-seekers, when he commands them to "repress" their "feverish desire for office," and remain in suspense until after the inauguration. Thousands of drones in society, who have worn out their credit as well as their clothes, are now anxiously awaiting the consummation of the only hopes of relief they have entertained for months past. This is Gen. Harrison's STANDING Army, and, if we mistake not, he will find them more ungovernable and more unfit for service than the Ohio soldiers of whom he complained during the war.

CONSERVATIVES.—Mr. Rives and Mr. Tallmadge, renegades from democracy, and the leading "conservatives," of the United States, have been signally rebuked in their respective sections of country. When Mr. Rives deserted the administration, he thought to carry his State with him; but old Virginia, the home and resting place of American patriots and sages, has pointedly rebuked his arrogance. The eastern part of the State of New York, the home and scene of operations of "conservative" Tallmadge, gave a large democratic majority, and the result was only turned in favor of Gen. Harrison by a few strong anti-masonic and abolition counties in the western part of the State.

Congress and the Legislature of Ohio convene on Monday next.

STORMS AND FRESHETS.—Immense damage has been done in the eastern States and on the sea coast, within the past two or three weeks, by violent storms and freshets. Every mail brings accounts of shipwrecks and loss of lives. Much rain has fallen, and the consequent freshets have done great damage to bridges, mills, dams and other property on the streams.

All the members of the Senate of South Carolina (15) are Democrats. In the House there are 111 democrats and 13 whigs.

From the Augusta (Me.) Age, of the 14th.

THE ELECTIONS.

MAINE.—If our figures are right the Harrison electoral ticket now leads 191 votes. The towns to come in which voted in September, gave us at that time 77 majority. In addition to this, there are several plantations, created under the late law, yet to be heard from, which will give a Democratic majority. The probability would then seem to incline in favor of the Democratic ticket, but of course no definite opinion can yet be formed. It is not improbable that the matter may depend upon the casualty of a failure to make returns from some places.

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers give the particulars of a destructive fire in Lafayette, at the corner of N. and New Levee streets. The Crescent says—"The number of houses consumed was about fifteen. Several indigent families were turned out of doors, with the loss of nearly all their furniture. We saw several women, frantic with alarm, making their escape from the flames, with their infant children wrapped in the blankets snatched from their burning beds." A fireman was very seriously wounded.

LOSS OF THE BRIG ANTELOPE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The schooner Caroline, Cap. B. Cooke, arrived on the 11th inst. at Wilmington, N. C. from New York, having picked up, floating in a long boat, in the Gulf Stream, the first mate, crew, and several passengers (ten in number) of the brig Antelope, of Philadelphia. The brig foundered the day before, carrying down with her the captain, second mate and two passengers. She was bound from Philadelphia to Florida, with government stores.

STATISTICS OF BROWN COUNTY.

Col. ALEX. Deputy U. S. Marshal, has politely furnished us with the following aggregate statements, derived from the census and statistics taken in June, 1849.

POPULATION.		
White persons.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	2109	2094
5 and under 10	1785	1725
10 and under 15	1505	1367
15 and under 20	1140	1211
20 and under 30	1816	1941
30 and under 40	1205	1144
40 and under 50	717	621
50 and under 60	383	406
60 and under 70	274	223
70 and under 80	103	95
80 and under 90	25	18
90 and under 100	4	5
100 and upwards	1	2
Total	11243	10854

Colored persons 302 314

Total 11545 11168

Total 22713

EMPLOYMENT.

Number employed in	
Agriculture	2745
Commerce	139
Manufactures and trades	837
Navigation of the ocean	10
Navigation of canals, lakes and rivers	33
Laboring professions and engineers	79
Pensioners, included in the foregoing	13
Deaf and dumb	3
Lunatics and idiots, at private charge	1
Do colored do	7
Do colored, public charge	5
Total	4383

AGRICULTURE.

Live stock.	
Horses and mules	6839
Neat cattle	10316
Sheep	31775
Swine	49784
Poultry of all kinds, value	9808
Cereal grains.	
Wheat, bushels	324019
Barley	1919
Oats	212458
Rye	234
Backwheat	188
Indian corn	761284
Various crops, &c.	
Wool, pounds	56889
Wax, pounds	10
Potatoes, bushels	24064
Hay, tons	7804
Tobacco, pounds	63250
Wood, cords sold	3231
Dairy, value of products	13070
Orchard, value of products	13076
Home made or family goods, value	40350

COMMERCE.

Commission houses	2
Capital invested	11000
Dry goods, grocery, and other stores	72
Capital invested	210950

MANUFACTURES.

Military arms.	
Small arms made	202
Men employed	6
Granite, marble, &c.	
Value manufactured	800
Men employed	3
Bricks and lime.	
Value manufactured	1000
Men employed	5
Wool.	
Fulling mills	1
Woolen manufactories	1
Value of manufactured goods	1800
Persons employed	8
Capital invested	1000
Hats, caps, &c.	
Value of hats and caps manufactured	5300
Persons employed	8
Capital invested	2250
Leather, tanneries, saddlery, &c.	
Tanneries	15
Sides of sole leather tanned	3181
Sides of upper leather tanned	4783
Men employed	22
Capital invested	19500
Other manufactories of leather	1
Value of manufactured articles	500
Capital invested	100
Distilled and fermented liquors.	
Distilleries	2
Gallons produced	1900
Breweries	1
Gallons produced	8120
Men employed	3
Capital invested	800
Printing offices.	
Weekly papers	3
Men employed	6
Capital invested	2200
Carrriages and wagons.	
Value of manufacture	2395
Men employed	6
Capital invested	670
Mills.	
Flouring mills	42
Breeds of mill manufactured	39164
Grain mills	22
Saw mills	37
Oil mills	11
Value of manufacture	42000
Men employed	20
Capital invested	157458
Brick and stone houses built.	
Wooden houses built	45
Men employed	43
Value of manufacturing or building	32400
All other manufacture.	
Other manufacture not enumerated	4370
Capital invested	22713
Total cap. invested in manufacture	106748

WHITEWATER CANAL SHIPPLAS-TERS.

The people, it seems, have at length opened their eyes to the villainy of this swindling institution; and are now refusing to take its irresponsible, worthless, and ill-got paper. This they should have done many months ago, and thereby they would have saved the community from a heavy loss. They have protracted their refusal of it just long enough to answer the purpose intended, to wit: to enable the company, collectively, to prosecute the work; and to enable the delinquent subscribers, individually, to pay off their stock with the depreciated paper. Thus two knavish purposes have been served. By the failure of the stockholders to pay in the stock, the work had to be suspended; but the bold infraction of the law in issuing paper for circulation, under pretence of issuing notes in payment of the work; and under that pretext, a large circulation has been thrown out, by which the double, or we may say a treble, purpose has been served; the work has been prosecuted, the stockholders enabled to pay into the company their stock, with, perhaps, a bit on the dollar; for there is no knowing how valueless the paper may become; and the company itself may profit largely by the depreciation, in buying up the paper; and thus have the community to bear the expense of effecting the work for the benefit of the few individuals who compose the company.

It was easy to comprehend that the company could not, within twelve months, redeem the paper, more than it could have paid off a debt, for money borrowed to finish the work; suppose that debt to have been contracted by a loan, to be paid in twelve, or even eighteen months; there being no other fund to draw upon for money to pay it, but the mere proceeds of the canal; which, from the manner the work was conducted, would produce nothing until the whole was completed, the debt could not have been paid. Then, we ask, how can these notes be paid at twelve months after date? We answer, not at all.

Here, then, the unfortunate working-men employed on the Canal, have been, in the first place, shaved of the amount upon the notes; and those to whom they have been passed, in the course of circulation, have had their share of the shaving operation; and the final holder has the greatest loss to bear, by receiving little or nothing for the notes; and none benefited by the transaction but the individuals composing the company. And this is one branch of the paper credit system which our President elect has ploughed himself to support.

Is it not plain that this heavy loss will now be sustained by the community, by means of the irresponsibility of the stockholders, individually, for the debts of the company? Had they been, by the charter, made responsible for the debts, we would have had no circulation of notes by the company; for there would have been no profit by the credit; the notes must have fallen due before the Canal could have produced funds for their payment, and the stockholders must have paid them from their private funds. But now, the case is different—the company cannot pay the notes, and the stockholders won't pay them because they can't be forced to pay; but they can buy them at a depreciated price—say a bit on the dollar—and the company must receive them at a hundred cents on the dollar, in payment of the stock. And this is one of the great blessings of the paper credit system, so cried up by Gen. Harrison and the pipe-layers of his party.

Now, it may be seen who are to receive the benefit of this branch of the credit system; none but the company of speculators who devised the whole scheme for the improvement of their own property; and who, assisted by the faithless men composing the City Council—who, to enable them to effect their purpose—had saddled the city with a heavy debt, for the purpose of taking a large share of the stock. And this is another branch of the credit system; and a branch of it that the citizens, for many years to come, will feel the pressure of, in paying tax for the payment of the interest.

FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS.

MEDITATED VILLIANY.

A most villainous attempt was made by some person or persons, unknown, to destroy the office and dwelling of the Post Master at Flat Rock, in this county, on the night of the 3d inst. The following extract of a letter from the Post Master at that place gives the facts of the outrage:

"On opening my letter box, which is attached to the door of the office, I discovered a quantity of powder, (about half a pound) in the box, and scattered there and amongst the letters and papers, together with some tow and matches, and an elder about ten inches long, filled with wet and dry powder, with a punk cork in each end. The punk had been fired and burst almost to the powder, but as good luck would have it, the plan did not succeed. The elder being green and some of the powder wet, it had dampened the punk and extinguished the fire before it reached the powder, so that all is safe, yet—The Post Office is a small building, attached to my dwelling house, and if the match had caught fire, all undoubtedly, must have been consumed."

FROM THE CINCINNATI ADVERTISER.

WHITENESS CANAL SHIPPLAS-TERS.

The people, it seems, have at length opened their eyes to the villainy of this swindling institution; and are now refusing to take its irresponsible, worthless, and ill-got paper. This they should have done many months ago, and thereby they would have saved the community from a heavy loss. They have protracted their refusal of it just long enough to answer the purpose intended, to wit: to enable the company, collectively, to prosecute the work; and to enable the delinquent subscribers, individually, to pay off their stock with the depreciated paper. Thus two knavish purposes have been served. By the failure of the stockholders to pay in the stock, the work had to be suspended; but the bold infraction of the law in issuing paper for circulation, under pretence of issuing notes in payment of the work; and under that pretext, a large circulation has been thrown out, by which the double, or we may say a treble, purpose has been served; the work has been prosecuted, the stockholders enabled to pay into the company their stock, with, perhaps, a bit on the dollar; for there is no knowing how valueless the paper may become; and the company itself may profit largely by the depreciation, in buying up the paper; and thus have the community to bear the expense of effecting the work for the benefit of the few individuals who compose the company.

cessary ammunition, provisions, &c.; but that it was a conspiracy believed General Houston would soon organize a force sufficient to put an end to the predatory warfare carried on by the Indians. Eastern Texas is reported to be in an unsettled state. The Sheriffs have resigned their trust, and military law has taken the place of civil process. A contest lately took place between a party under command of W. P. Rose, and another, in which G. W. Kembart, lately of Copiah county, Mississippi, was killed.—*Gen. Ad.*

McGREGG'S PROPERTY RECOVERED.

We are much gratified to be able to state, that Mr. McGregg, whose Watch and Jewelry Store was entered and robbed of nearly all its contents on the evening of the 15th inst., recovered the whole of his property on Saturday morning last. The burglar has not been taken. The goods were found in the possession of his wife, in the southern part of the city. He is a Canadian, of the name of Harrie, and is believed to be the same scoundrel who some time ago robbed the Oswego (New York) Bank.—*Cin. Gaz.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON GLOBE.

PATENT OFFICE, NOV. 20, 1849.

Notice is hereby given that the Hall in the new Patent Office, for the exhibition of manufactures, is now completed. The Hall is spacious, being 233 feet long, 33 feet wide, 30 feet high, and fire proof.

Agents, whose names are annexed, will receive and forward, free of expense, articles which may be deposited with them. These articles will be classified and arranged for exhibition, and the name and address of the manufacturer (with the price, when desired,) will be carefully affixed. Few, it is presumed, will neglect to improve the opportunity now presented of contributing their choicest specimens to the NATIONAL GALLERY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, where thousands who visit the seat of Government will witness with pleasure the progress of the arts in these United States.

It is in limited sections of our country have excited interest, what must be attractions of a national exhibition encouraged by daily additions.

The Agriculturalist may be gratified to learn that commodious rooms are provided for the exhibition of agricultural implements, and also for the reception of seeds for exhibition or distribution. The Commissioner of Patents, being authorized to collect agricultural statistics, avails himself of this opportunity to solicit information of the condition and character of the crops in the several sections of the country. These data will aid him in presenting with his annual report, the aggregate amount of products of the soil, and it is hoped that the public may be guarded in some measure from the evils of monopoly, by showing how the scarcity in one portion of the land may be supplied from the surplus in another.

Names of Agents who will receive and forward packages for the Patent Office. Collectors of the Customs at Portsmouth, N. H.; Portland, Me.; Burlington, Vt.; Providence, R. I.; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Richmond; Charleston; Savannah; New Orleans; Detroit; Buffalo; Cleveland.

Surveyors of the Customs—Hartford, Ct.; St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville; R. H. Eddy, Boston, Mass.; David Gardner, (Custom-house,) New York.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

Commissioner of Patents.

Editors are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

"THE INFECTED DISTRICT." MARK THIS!

The Democratic ticket was some thousands ahead, when it went into the eighth district of New York. Here the tables were turned, and the whigs carried the State.

The eighth district is the favorite abode of Abolitionists and Antislaverys; and it is the eighth infected district rules seven eighths of the State.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The schooner Emma, Capt. Cole, of New York, for Savannah, off Hatteras on the 4th inst. experienced a hurricane. Five passengers, one cabin and four steerage were washed over.

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Immigrants arrived in this country last year; and it is believed that this season the number will be more than double. They generally push on to the "Far West," and in their hands the desert soon blossoms as the rose.

LENGTH OF DAYS.—A memoir addressed to the Academy of Science at Munich, by Dr. Teuizen, contains the following notice of the length of days in the principal cities of Europe. At Berlin and London the longest day has 16 1/2 hours, and the shortest 7 1/2 hours. At Stockholm and Upsal, the longest has 18 1/2 hours, and the shortest has 5 1/2. At Hamburg, Danzig and Stettin, the longest day has 17 hours, and the shortest 7. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, the longest has 19 hours, and the shortest 5 hours. At Toru and Finland, the longest day has 21 1/2 hours, and the shortest 2 1/2. At Vardohus, in Norway, the day lasts from May 21 to July 23, without interruption; and in Spitzbergen the longest day lasts three months and a half.

BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

A late number of the St. Louis Daily Gazette states that six merchants of that city had, within three weeks, sold about \$100,000 worth of goods, chiefly for cash. "Out" this reckless administration has ruined the country." Only think, gentle reader, six merchants in St. Louis—a city which numbered at least 12,000 inhabitants in 1830—have sold only about thirty-three thousand worth of goods within three weeks the opening of the fall trade. Is it not intolerable.

NATCHEZ LANDING.

It is but six months since every thing was swept from the levee with "the beam of destruction," and most of the buildings that clung to the base of the bluff, and were thus sheltered from the tornado, have since been burned by a destructive fire; yet, like phoenix, rising the fresher from the ashes of ruin, that portion of our city has nearly all been rebuilt in better style than ever. Those of our citizens who left Natchez for the North, just after the tornado, on their return, scarcely know where they stand when they reach the levee, lately strewn, with the "wreck of matter."—*Mississippi Free Trader.*

LAKE TRADE.

An unusually large number of vessels have entered port within the past thirty hours, and as a consequence the demand for canal craft is greatly increased. These vessels running upon the lake go no further than Cleveland or Detroit, and find freight at every port.

The big Rocky Mountains, with two thousand three hundred barrels of flour and other items, left the latter part on Saturday last, and was found at her berth, Joy and Webster's wharf, this morning. Her freight bill amounts to over \$300. To forwarders along the canal, we say, send more boats, as there is plenty of produce, and our ship pers are anxious to push matters.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

ROBERT MCCONAGHY WAS EXECUTED IN HUNTINGDON, PA., ON FRIDAY THE 8TH INST.

He was attended by a clergyman, to whom at the moment of being swung off, he solemnly asseverated his innocence, declaring that, standing as he did on the very threshold of eternity, he knew nothing of the crime for which he was to suffer. The clergyman, withdrew, the drop fell, and the rope broke. The cord was doubled, and just as the officer was preparing to strike away the drop, the wretched man asked for a little time to make an open confession of his crime. It was granted. He confessed his guilt, and was hung. The editor of the Huntingdon Journal is about to publish the confession; yet Mr. Conaghy was about to die with the solemn asseveration of innocence, and that is the kind of testimony to which the law gives such great importance.—*U. S. Gaz.*

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—By a private letter to Mr. C. Carley, of New Orleans, we are informed, through the Picayune, of the following dreadful accident.

On Sunday, the 18th ult. the mother, the wife and two children of Mr. Carley, in a two horse carriage, were proceeding to pay a visit to a friend at Springfield, Ill. In attempting to cross a bridge over a small creek, fifteen miles from Mount Carmel—the bridge being somewhat in a dilapidated condition—the carriage fell off and was upset in the creek, instantly drowning the whole party. The bodies of the wife and youngest child had been recovered, and further search was progressing at the time the letter was written. Thus has a bereaved individual been robbed of all his heart held dear, by one sudden and unexpected stroke of misfortune.

ALABAMA.

This State is among the few in the Union which has managed to meet its obligations punctually. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed recalling all the State bonds unsold. These have, accordingly, been returned, leaving the debt of the State \$10,100,000, the interest on which has been punctually paid.—The Great Western carried out funds to meet a part of the debt due in January next.—*N. Y. Standard.*

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